The LIBRARY *of* CONGRESS

Information Bulletin

Vol. 60, No. 6 June 2001

World Treasures of the Library of Congress: 'Beginnings'

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JAMES H. BILLINGTON
Librarian of Congress

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On the Cover: *Drifter*, by Rockwell Kent, 1933, from the "Explaining and Ordering" section of "Beginnings," the inaugural exhibition in the Library's new "World Treasures" gallery.

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The *Library of Congress Information Bulletin* (ISSN 0041-7904) is issued 11 times a year by the Public Affairs Office of the Library of Congress and distributed free of charge to publicly supported libraries and research institutions, academic libraries, learned societies and allied organizations in the United States. It is also available on the World Wide Web at www.loc.gov/today.

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Telling, Keeping and Sharing Stories

Folklife Center Launches Storytelling Partnership

The American Folklife Center at the Library of Congress recently announced a cooperative initiative with the International Storytelling Center of Jonesborough, Tenn. Through this partnership, the two centers will work to collect, preserve and disseminate information and materials about storytelling.

The International Storytelling Collection has been created at the Library of Congress to serve as a repository for these important archival materials.

At the heart of the partnership is the American Folklife Center's acquisition, from the International Storytelling Center, of one of the largest and most important archival collections about stories and storytelling. The materials include hundreds of hours of audio and video tape that document every National Storytelling Festival held since its founding in 1973, plus many other storytelling events. Also included in the collection is a large quantity of photographs, publications and manuscripts that further illuminate the revival of storytelling in the United States. One of the strengths of the collection is the large number of recordings of performances by many of the nation's most respected storytellers. This important narrative collection will become part of the American Folklife Center's Archive of Folk Culture.

"Telling stories is a universal form of cultural expression. Our alliance with the International Storytelling Center and acquisition of this collection allows us to preserve valuable information about the content, variety, meaning and performance of stories and personal narratives for appreciation and study by present and future generations," said Peggy A. Bulger, director of the American Folklife Center.

"This is a major step forward for the recognition and appreciation of storytelling in America and across the globe," said Jimmy Neil Smith, founder and president of the International Storytelling Center. "Through this important effort, we will, for the first time in history, conduct an organized effort to collect, preserve and share the documented history of the role of storytelling in our history and culture."

Tom Raymond

Ray Hicks performing at the National Storytelling Festival in Jonesborough, Tenn. The festival is one of the Library's "Local Legacies" projects.

The International Storytelling Center is developing a facility in Jonesborough that will serve as a tribute to the tradition of storytelling and provide online and on-site access to the storytelling collection.

In addition, the two centers will work together to promote the value of storytelling, produce storytelling-based public programs and publications, and provide educational opportunities about storytelling.

The American Folklife Center was created by Congress in 1976 and placed at the Library of Congress to preserve and present American folklife through programs of research, documentation, archival preservation, reference service, live performance, exhibition, public programs and training. The center incorporates the Archive of Folk Culture, which was established in the Library's Music Division in 1928 and is now one of the largest collections of ethnographic material from the United States and around the world.

The International Storytelling Center is dedicated to the study of storytelling and helps people from around the nation and the world capture and tell their stories, preserve their storytelling traditions and use storytelling to produce positive change. The center is best known as the producer of the highly acclaimed National Storytelling Festival. ◆

Veterans History Project Director Appointed

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell has been appointed director of the Veterans History Project, a project of the American Folklife Center in the Library of Congress to collect and preserve oral histories and documentary materials from veterans of World War I, World War II and the Korean, Vietnam and Persian Gulf wars.

James Hardin

Ellen McCulloch-Lovell

The Veterans History Project has invited all the major veterans service organizations and major history associations to be official partners. Members of Congress will receive an information package with suggestions of ways they can help promote the project.

The Veterans History Project was created by Congress late last year in legislation sponsored by Sens. Max Cleland (D-Ga.) and Chuck Hagel (R-Neb.) and Reps. Ron Kind (D-Wis.) and Amo Houghton (R-N.Y.). The legislation passed unanimously and was signed into law by President Clinton on Oct. 27, 2000. (P.L. 106-380).

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New Chief of Prints and Photographs Named

Jeremy E. Adamson, formerly senior curator at the Smithsonian Institution's Renwick Gallery, took office May 7, as the chief of the Prints and Photographs Division.

Associate Librarian for Library Services Winston Tabb said, "Jeremy Adamson's decades of scholarship, leadership and involvement in programs in the field have provided him with a combination of management and technical experience that will serve the Library well in this critical management position."

Diane Nester Kresh, director of Public Service Collections, said, "His broad and varied experience with pictorial materials will be invaluable to the Library and to the Prints and Photographs Division in our continuing efforts to build the collections and to enhance access for the growing constituency for visual materials."

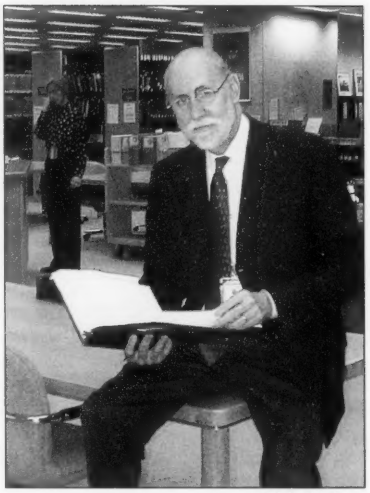
Said Mr. Adamson: "I am pleased to join the Library at this exciting time. Unparalleled for their range and depth, the collections in custody of the Prints and Photographs Division are truly among the world's treasures, fundamental not only to understanding the American experience in all its diversity, but to appreciating more fully the history and cultures of other societies.

"As chief, I look forward to working closely with a highly professional and dedicated staff to continue to meet arrearage reduction goals and to ensure the preservation and security of the Library's pictorial materials under my supervision," Mr. Adamson continued. "While increasing digital reference access is a personal goal, I also hope to attract more scholars and other researchers to the reading room. As a user of the division's reference services since the early 1970s, I know how important the collections are for generating new scholarship and insights."

Mr. Adamson joined the Renwick Gallery in 1991 as associate curator, then became curator and was senior curator there at the time he came to the Library. He earned a B.A. in fine art (1967) and an M..A. in art history (1969), both from the University of Toronto, and a Ph.D. in the history of art in 1981 from the University of Michigan.

A graduate of the Museum Management Institute, his career highlights include serving as a curator of collections of pictorial materials at three major museums: the Art Gallery of Ontario, Toronto; Glenbow Museum (where he also served as the head of the Art Department) in Calgary; and the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

Mr. Adamson has extensive experience in outreach and other special programs, having organized 15 museum exhibitions at six institutions, including the Library of Congress ("Contemporary Bulgarian Printmakers") and the Smithsonian, drawing on a range of materials.



Christina Tyler Wenks

Jeremy Adamson

The Prints and Photographs Division is responsible for acquiring, preserving, securing, processing and serving the Library's unique and vast collection of visual materials, which includes more than 12 million photographs, fine and popular prints and drawings, posters and architectural and engineering drawings. ◆

McCulloch-Lovell
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The project will receive video- and audio-taped and written accounts, as well as letters, diaries and photographs from war veterans and those who served in support of them. This will become the first national collection of these materials.

Ms. McCulloch-Lovell comes to the Library's American Folklife Center with 30 years of experience creating cultural and historical programs in the public sector and has served as senior staff in the U.S. Senate. Most recently, she was director of the White House Millennium Council, which ran a number of national programs and partnerships to commemorate the millennium. She also led "Save America's Treasures," a national preservation initiative that was supported by Congress and attracted millions of dollars in private contributions for hundreds of sites and artifacts, such as the Star-Spangled Banner, the Thomas Edison National Historic Site, the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde and the *USS Missouri*.

She was executive director of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities where she published a number of policy studies, including Creative America, the 1997 report to President Clinton on ways to strengthen cultural life in America. From 1983 to 1994 she served as Chief of Staff to Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.).

Ms. McCulloch-Lovell came to Washington from Vermont in 1983, where she had directed the Vermont Council on the Arts, the state arts agency. There she was responsible for its annual appropriations, private fund-raising, information services and grant-making, including grants to community arts councils, individual artists and artist residencies in schools.

"I am eager to lead the Veterans History Project because I find it so compelling. With 1,500 veterans dying every day, their stories die with them. We need to capture these memories so that future generations may learn from those who served," she said.

The Library of Congress announced the project on Veterans Day 2000. A web site was created to introduce the project, give potential partners and volunteers guidelines and tell individuals how they can participate at **www.loc.gov/folklife/vets**. Representatives from the major veterans organizations, military history offices, the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Oral History Association were briefed and consulted in late January 2001. ◆

'Emerging Together'

DOT Chief Delivers Asian Pacific Heritage Keynote

By AUDREY FISCHER

It is a long way from a Japanese internment camp to the president's Cabinet. It is a journey that has been made by only one man—U.S. Secretary of Transportation Norman Y. Mineta. When Mr. Mineta was appointed secretary of commerce under President Clinton in June 2000, he became the first Asian American to serve in the Cabinet. He was honored a second time, on Jan. 25, 2001, when he was appointed by President Bush to his current position as secretary of transportation.

"I am very proud to stand before you as a member of a presidential Cabinet, not once but twice," said Mr. Mineta, who delivered the 2001 Asian Pacific American Heritage Month keynote address at the Library on May 9. Invoking this year's theme, "Asian Pacific Americans Emerging Together," he said, "It is possible to be able to go from there to here ... together."

"Events like this hold a special significance for me," said Mr. Mineta. "While serving in the U.S. House of Representatives from the state of California, I worked with Congressman Frank Horton from New York on a bill that designated May as Asian Pacific American Heritage Month. It provides an opportunity for Asians to explain who we are, the diversity in our community and how our experiences have shaped us and the nation we love."

In a brief history lesson, Mr. Mineta explained that the month of May is significant since May 1843 marked the first wave of Japanese immigration. The Transcontinental Railroad was completed in May of 1869, thanks to the work of Chinese laborers.

Despite this and other contributions by Asian immigrants, Alien Land Laws kept Asians from owning land and, in 1924, the Oriental Exclusion Act put an end to Asian immigration.

"There was a belief that Asians were not truly Americans," said Mr. Mineta. This belief was undoubtedly behind the internment of innocent Japanese Americans during Word War II.

Norman Mineta

"More than120,000 Japanese Americans were forced from their homes," recalled Mr. Mineta. "My family and I were among them. "We were kept behind barbed wire for no reason other than our race. No charges were filed, no trials were held, no one spoke out on our behalf. We were told it was for our own protection."

Even at the young age of 11, this seemed incongruous to him. "If it was for our own protection, then why were the machine guns pointed at us?"

During this dark period in American history, the Mineta family remained strong.

"My family did not give up hope and did not allow me to give up hope on this country," he said. "This experience taught me that our Constitution and the rights and freedoms we hold dear are only as secure as the commitment we bring with us."

That commitment was demonstrated by leaders in the Asian community who got together after the war to right the wrongs they experienced. In 1952 the discriminatory laws aimed at Asian Americans were repealed.

The following year, after graduating from the University of California at Berkeley, Mr. Mineta joined the Army and served as an intelligence officer in Japan and Korea. He joined his father in the Mineta Insurance Agency before entering politics in California. He served as a member of the San Jose City Council from 1967 to 1971 and its mayor from 1971 to 1974. This gave him the distinction of becoming the first Asian Pacific American mayor of a major U.S. city.

During his tenure in Congress (1975-1995), he co-founded the Congressional Asian Pacific American Caucus and served as its first chairman. He was also the driving force behind passage of H.R. 442, the Civil Liberties Act of 1988, which officially apologized for and redressed the injustices endured by Japanese Americans during World War II.

"It was a long effort, but it succeeded because we reached out to Americans from all walks of life with a wide variety of viewpoints," he recalled. "They understood. This was proof to me that as Americans, regardless of background, we are really more alike than we are different. Each of us has an obligation to stand up for the rights of fellow Americans—not with rancor or bitterness, but with pride and resolution."

While changing the laws is difficult, the process of changing minds, hearts and stereotypes is even harder, according to Mr. Mineta. A recent survey found that 25 percent of the American public hold views about Asian Americans that are characterized by the pollster as "very negative" and 43 percent hold views that are "somewhat negative."

According to Mr. Mineta, President Bush has emphasized the goal of becoming a "welcoming society." "This welcoming spirit is the heritage of this immigrant nation and the commitment of this administration," he said. "No one should be subjected to unfair treatment because of their ethnic group. This belief is central to good and decent government." ◆

Ms. Fischer is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Evolution and Revolution

Nature Writer Discusses Darwin in Bradley Lecture

By JOHN MARTIN

"Charles Darwin's *Origin of Species* is undeniably one of the most significant books, if not the most significant book, ever published in English ... one of the rare books in any language that triggered a genuine revolution in the way we humans see ourselves, our relationship to the world and all other living creatures on the planet."

So said well-known nature and science writer David Quammen, as he delivered the seventh Bradley Lecture to an audience at the Library on May 7. Funded by a grant from the Lynde and Harry Bradley Foundation and hosted by the Office of Scholarly Programs, the Bradley Lectures focus on "classic texts that have mattered to Western citizenship, statecraft and public policy." Other books treated earlier include Plato's *Republic; The Federalist Papers;* Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America;* von Clausewitz's *On War;* and, most recently, Ralph Ellison's *Invisible Man.*

Educated at Yale University, Mr. Quammen received a Rhodes scholarship to Merton College, Oxford, where he studied English. He has written for *Outside Magazine* and is a two-time recipient of the National Magazine Award. In 1996 he received an Academy Award in literature from the American Academy of Arts and Letters for his essays and short fiction. He is the author of *The Song of the Dodo* (Scribner, 1996), which won the John Burroughs Medal for nature writing and, most recently, a collection of essays, *The Boilerplate Rhino: Nature in the Eye of the Beholder* (Scribner, 2000).

According to Mr. Quammen, Darwin's signature work, first published in 1859, emerged amid a backdrop of academic competition, personal crisis and public controversy.

Written in a hurry and rushed to press, *Origin of Species,* which argues that living creatures change over time, evolving from one form to another by a process called "natural selection", was not the work Darwin had initially intended to write. Rather, it was a truncated version of a more encyclopedic effort, his "big book," over which the author had agonized since 1854. The first published edition of *Origin of Species,* a copy of which is held by the Library, does not contain the "big book's" vast bibliography, tables or footnotes. While much of that data came from the author's own backyard experiments with insects and plants, and would be discounted by modern science, Darwin considered its inclusion critical.

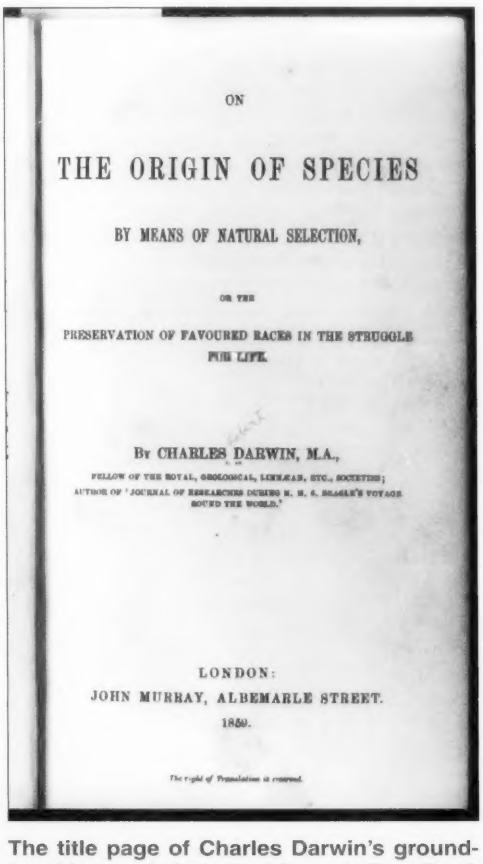
"The *Origin of Species* that appeared in 1859," said Mr. Quammen, "was only the rough skeleton of a larger work, containing [in Darwin's view] not enough evidence, not enough explanation, not enough intricate, logical argument and no bibliography or proper citation of sources."

In June 1858 Darwin suddenly stopped work on his "big book" after receiving a letter and manuscript from Alfred Russel Wallace. A young unknown, without Darwin's social or financial advantages, Wallace had spent years studying species distribution in the Malay archipelago, then one of the most remote and biologically diverse regions on Earth. Observing a strange pattern of species distribution in his travels, Wallace had noticed that similar species were found in proximity to one another, both geographically and, based on the geologic record, in time.

Wallace had published a paper in 1855, noting the geographic and chronological affinity of similar species. "The law it described," said Mr. Quammen, "was just a puzzling pattern of species distribution. Wallace did not assert that the pattern was the result of common ancestry or evolutionary change, but as of that paper, he was just a hop and a skip away from Darwin's theory of evolution."

Charles Lyell, Britain's leading geologist and most influential scientist, found Wallace's 1855 paper disturbing. A disciple of the prevailing theory of species fixity, Lyell did not accept the conclusions implied by Wallace's findings. As Darwin's mentor and friend, however, he urged Darwin to publish his own theory before he was preempted. "I rather hate the idea of writing for priority," Darwin wrote in reply, "yet I certainly should be vexed if anyone were to publish my doctrines before me."

Instead of publishing in brief to hold his place against Wallace, however,



ON

THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

BY MEANS OF NATURAL SELECTION,

OR THE

PRESERVATION OF FAVOURED RACES IN THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

By CHARLES DARWIN, M.A.,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL, GEOLOGICAL, LINNEAN, ETC., SOCIETIES;
AUTHOR OF 'JOURNAL OF RESEARCHES DURING H. M. S. BEAGLE'S VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.'

LONDON:
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.
1859.

The right of Translation is reserved.

The title page of Charles Darwin's groundbreaking work, from the Library's Rare Book collections

Darwin redoubled work on his "big book." Standing at 250,000 words, the big book was only half done when Wallace's letter and manuscript arrived in June 1858. Wallace now attributed the strange pattern of species distribution to evolution, or, as Quammen put it, "to one species descending from another by a process of gradual transformation. The mechanism to account for it was differential survival and reproduction based on accidental adaptive advantage."

"While Wallace didn't dub his theory 'natural selection,' his conceptual framework," said Mr. Quammen, "was virtually identical to Darwin's." Unaware that Darwin had been gestating his own theory, Wallace asked if Darwin would help him by forwarding his work to Lyell. Darwin now confronted a great dilemma.

"He was being asked to midwife the announcement of a great idea—his own idea—under the authorship of someone else, a young nobody. ... He seems to have faced a deep crisis of disappointment, self-pity and taxed integrity, but he did forward Wallace's manuscript to Lyell, with the suggestion that it should be published." In July 1958 Wallace's paper was published in the journal of the Linnaean society and, at Lyell's recommendation, prefaced by Darwin, under a joint title that implied a collaboration between the two. "Wallace," Quammen said, "knew nothing of this high-handed arrangement."

Wallace's encroachment on his life's work finally spurred Darwin to action. Abandoning the fastidious "big book," he began writing a condensed version at a feverish pace. He suffered chronic nausea and headaches, retreating to a "quackish" water spa for relief. He endured the grave illness and death of his son. After only five days of mourning, he returned to work on the book. Finally, on Nov. 3, 1859, the first edition of the now famous *On the Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favored Species in the Struggle for Life*, was published by John Murray of London.

"So much for my abominable volume," Darwin wrote his cousin in the autumn of 1859, "which has cost me so much labour that I almost hate it."

Origin of Species rocked the established scientific, religious and social order of the Victorian world. During this period, theologians and scientists celebrated the happy convergence of their respective fields. Under the orthodox view, variety among living organisms was attributed to specific acts of divine creation. Darwinian evolution contradicted not only traditional religious teaching, but also the predominant scientific view, Essentialism, which held that species were fixed and attributed extinction to catastrophe rather than transformation.

Despite the controversy, the notion of transmutation in living organisms has antecedents dating to classical Greek philosophers. Likewise, a recognition that living things evolve appears in the work of 18th century French philosopher Denis Diderot, who speculated about a community of descent and posited the existence of one primeval animal. In Darwin's own century, the French naturalist Lamarck, in his *Philosophie zoologique*, described a kind of evolution, marked by a tendency in living things to greater complexity, a response to environmental conditions and the inheritance of acquired traits.

"Species transmutation was an oldish idea," said Mr. Quammen, "whereas natural selection was new." New, controversial and, to some, dangerous.

Popular magazines used broad interpretations of Darwin's theory for comic relief. In a series, "Clubs We Do Not Care to Join" from *Life* magazine, March 18, 1915, cartoonist Rea Irvin shows monkeys and men socializing in "The Darwin Club."

"If a monkey becomes a man, what might not a man become?" thundered a review in *The Athenaeum*, an intellectual journal of the time. As Mr. Quammen notes, Darwin never stated that monkeys become human. Nor did he at first use the term "survival of the fittest." That phrase, introduced by philosopher Herbert Spencer to explain and justify social and economic disparity, eventually found its way into Darwin's fifth edition.

The continuing debate between Darwinism and creationism is neither real nor winnable, Mr. Quammen suggests, as the one is a byproduct of science, the other an expression of faith.

"Creationism has no place in any science curriculum," Mr. Quammen stated. "Rather, it belongs in an early course, perhaps in junior high, in epistemology and the origins of ideas and thought. ... Science is not logic; it is not mathematics. Theories can only be proven more and more likely as evidence accrues and alternative explanations fall short."

"After 142 years," concluded Mr. Quammen, "Darwinian selection is still the default explanation by which every other evolutionary mechanic is measured." ◆

Mr. Martin is an examiner in the Copyright Office.

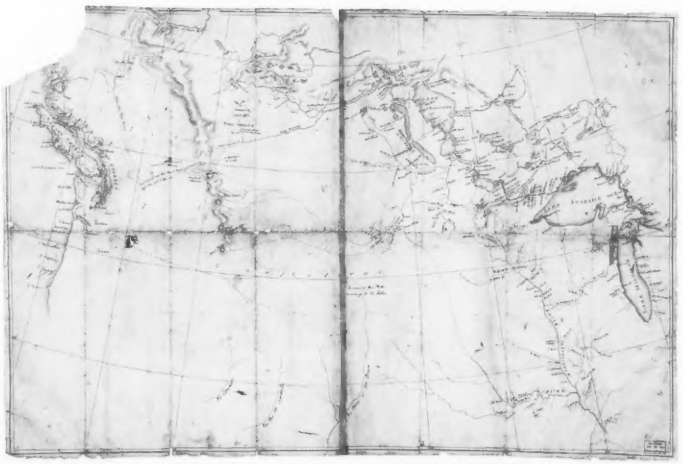
Documents of the 'Corps of Discovery'

Lewis and Clark Materials Are Previewed

By GAIL FINEBERG

Nearly 200 years ago, on Jan. 18, 1803, President Thomas Jefferson sent a confidential message to Congress requesting authorization to launch a secret military and scientific expedition, to be led by U.S. Army Capt. Meriwether Lewis, to explore the Missouri River basin and find a trade route through the uncharted West to the Pacific Ocean.

That message in Jefferson's own hand, plus the original Nicholas King Map of North America, which guided the Corps of Discovery up the Missouri, and other Library-held manuscripts, gave promoters of the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, 2003-2006, a tantalizing glimpse on April 4 of some 200 items they can expect to see in a preview exhibition at the Library in 2003 commemorating the epic journey.



Nicholas King map (ca. 1803) used by the Lewis and Clark expedition, with annotations by Meriwether Lewis, showing their route along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers

This display of documents from the Library's Manuscript Division, in addition to an expedition journal and some other artifacts from the Missouri Historical Society, was part of a Lewis and Clark Bicentennial event sponsored by the bicameral, bipartisan Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Congressional Caucus as well as the National Council of the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial.

Representatives of nearly 20 federal agencies gathered in the Library's Jefferson Building to sign a national memorandum of understanding "to collaborate in commemorating the Bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition."

Sen. Byron L. Dorgan (D-N.D.) and Rep. Doug Bereuter (R-Neb.), joined by members of Congress and national and state bicentennial officials, witnessed the signing ceremony, listened to remarks of two historians whose scholarship has helped to popularize the historic event of 1803-06 and studied the documents and artifacts displayed. The Librarian of Congress offered welcoming remarks.

Gail Fineberg

Stephen Ambrose

Historian Stephen Ambrose, author of *Undaunted Courage: Meriwether Lewis, Thomas Jefferson and the Opening of the American West*, suggested reasons for the commemoration. The Lewis and Clark expedition was, he said, "our national effort, our odyssey. The journals are our national poem."

Meriwether Lewis "was the first American ever to go from tidewater to tidewater … the first to stand on the continental divide, and the first to explore the Louisiana Purchase," Mr. Ambrose said. The transcontinental expedition Lewis led "unified the country and began a process that united the American people."

Observing that some of America's best minds worked on discovering nature during the 19th century and then on conquering nature with machines and weapons during the 20th century, Mr. Ambrose said, "In the 21st century, the best minds are working on how to restore nature." He described two fragile Lewis and Clark Trail sites that were set aside for protection as national monuments last fall and appealed to the Bush administration to join in efforts to preserve the remaining natural world of the explorers.

Gary E. Moulton, a University of Nebraska professor who has edited the complete journals of Lewis and Clark, spoke about the relevance of expedition journals, maps and botanical specimens to new scholarship. "Every time we return to the journals, we learn new things," he said. For example, he said, recent analysis of 200-year-old plant samples taken in the Mandan country help explain why the party's hunters could find only one deer for 33 hungry men: The plants in that particular area could not sustain an abundance of game.

Among the Library's historical materials that early American history specialist Gerard Gawalt showed to the guests were Jefferson's detailed instructions, dated June 20, 1803, to Lewis, to explore the Missouri River basin, conduct scientific and ethnographic studies and find a route to the Pacific Ocean. "Significantly, the instructions were written before Jefferson knew of the final Louisiana Purchase," Mr. Gawalt said. "Jefferson was particularly concerned that the expedition establish an American presence among the Native

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Chronicling John and Abigail Adams

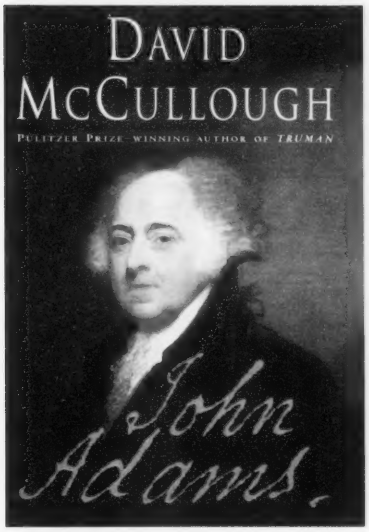
Author David McCullough Discusses New Book

By CRAIG D'OOGE

Historian and Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer David McCullough spoke on "The Enduring Examples of John and Abigail Adams" in a packed Coolidge Auditorium on the night of Tuesday, April 24. John Adams is the subject of Mr. McCullough's newest book.

The event, which was preceded by an invitation-only dinner, was first proposed by Rep. Tim Roemer (D -Ind.) to honor John Adams and his family and to announce legislation that would authorize the placement of a commemorative work in Washington to honor President Adams and his family. Rep. Roemer introduced the bill (H.R. 1668) on May 1.

Mr. McCullough opened his remarks with a tribute to libraries: "Freedom is found through the portals of our public libraries; this is the greatest of public libraries."

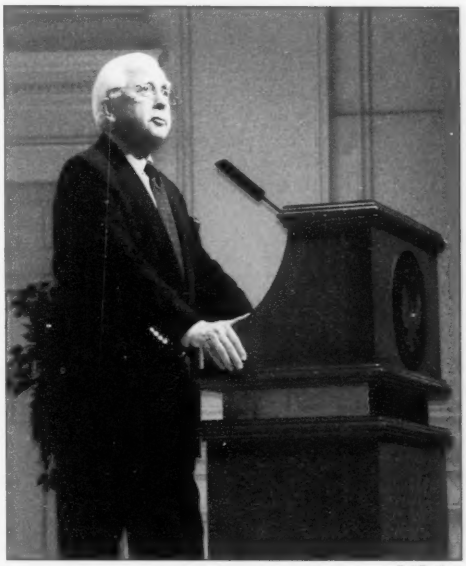


He recalled writing his first history, *The Johnstown Flood* (1968), after seeing pictures of the 1899 flood in the Library's Prints and Photographs Division. "I discovered my vocation here in this great library," he said. "I have done research on all my work here."

Mr. McCullough told the audience that when he originally set out to write about both Adams and Thomas Jefferson, he was worried that Jefferson's stature and written record would overwhelm Adams's legacy. But after he began to read the thousands of Adams family letters that survive, he realized that here was "one of the great stories of our history." He dropped the plan to include Jefferson and decided to concentrate on Adams.

"No other collection of family papers compares with it," he said. "Nothing else even comes close." The letters are preserved on some five miles of microfilm and include exchanges that Mr. McCullough characterized as "often reading like something out of Shakespeare," with "command of language that is enough to humble us all."

During the early years of the Republic, Adams spent long periods away from his beloved wife. Fortunately for history, they created a body of correspondence, which, because of the "absolute candor and vitality of their writing," allows us "to know them better than any of the others at the time," Mr. McCullough said.



Gail Fineberg

David McCullough

Adams believed in writing the way he spoke. "His prose has a directness, a modern quality that makes it quite different from anything else written at the time," Mr. McCullough said. Judging from a number of examples he read out loud, this was a family trait.

"I have never had a better subject," the author of biographies of Truman and Theodore Roosevelt said. "He's good company, John Adams, and I have kept company with him for six years." He described his association with Adams as "one of the most wonderful features of my writing life."

Mr. McCullough closed the evening with a strong endorsement of the proposed memorial to the Adams family, calling it "long-past time" for an honor that was "absolutely deserved." ◆

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

Lewis and Clark
continued from page 136

American tribes and secure their trading and diplomatic loyalties for the United States."

Also on display were a key-word cipher that Jefferson proposed Lewis use to keep his expedition accounts secret; Jefferson's handwritten notes he took during a "Speech of Whitehairs Great Chief of the Osages," whom Lewis and Clark dispatched to Washington in 1804; a long letter to Jefferson from Lewis, who announced return of the expedition to St. Louis on Sept. 23, 1806, and recounted expedition highlights; and a press release, prepared by Jefferson, announcing the return of the Corps of Discovery to St. Louis. ◆

Ms. Fineberg is editor of The Gazette, *the Library's staff newspaper.*

Law Day 2001

Law Library of Congress Hosts Annual Event

By NATALIE GAWDIAK

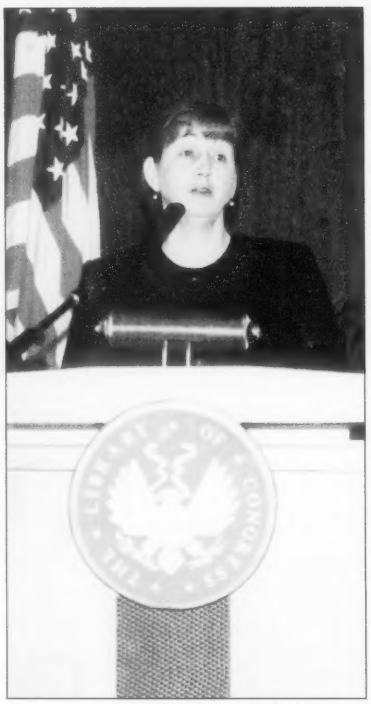
The Law Library of Congress has a long-standing tradition of commemorating the American Bar Association's annual Law Day observance on May 1. This year's event was carried out in two programs, the first sponsored by the Friends of the Law Library of Congress and the second under the auspices of the ABA and several other partner institutions (see story on page 139).

This year's Law Day theme, set annually by the American Bar Association, was "Protecting the Best Interests of the Child." Laura Lederer, director of the Protection Project of the Foreign Policy Institute of the Paul H. Nitze School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, gave a lecture on the growing worldwide problem of trafficking in human beings, focusing especially on the younger victims of this crime.

Ms. Lederer pointed out some areas of the world where trafficking has been particularly widespread and where brothels have thrived, with women and children forced into prostitution or, as Ms. Lederer calls it, "modern-day slavery." Citing one especially insidious instance, the speaker described a Russian trafficking operation disguised as a legitimate overseas employment agency. Applicants were given standard job interviews and experienced other aspects of a typical employment agency, only to be drugged, transported abroad, have their passports stolen and be told that their families back home would be put at risk if they refused to cooperate.

Rescuing these victims and encouraging them to testify to help bring these perpetrators to justice requires dedicated prosecutors and global legal cooperation, she noted.

During the evening event, the Law Library hosted a panel discussion on "The Lawyer as Reformer" in partnership with the American Bar Association Division on Public Education, the ABA Standing Committee on the Law Library of Congress and the Federation of State Humanities Councils. This program was the first of the five-part Leon Jaworski Public Program series "Representing the Lawyer in American Culture."



Willie "Skip" Swenson, Jr.

Laura Lederer

William S. Sessions, National Law Day Chair, introduced the panel moderator, Bernard Hibbitts, professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law. The distinguished panelists included Maxwell Bloomfield, professor of history and law emeritus at the Columbus School of Law of Catholic University; Lani Guinier, a professor at Harvard Law School; and Ronald Rotunda, Albert Jenner Jr. Professor of Law at the University of Illinois College of Law. Serving as moderator was Bernard Hibbitts, a professor at the University of Pittsburgh School of Law.

In his opening remarks, Law Librarian Rubens Medina noted the Law Library's longtime cooperative relationship with the ABA. He also pointed out the appropriateness of the evening's venue, as the Library's collections offer many representations of lawyers in American culture. Furthermore, he noted, "We feel it is important to devote one day to reflect upon the role of lawyers and what it means to serve the ideal of law as an instrument of justice... [especially] when globalization is a common theme across the planet, and when nations are seeking and hoping to find exemplary images of leadership.

"Exemplary leadership," he continued, "in the field of law gains significance in a world that appears to show a strong conviction that the rule of law, as a pillar of social justice and peace, is the best hope of humanity."

In response to the question "Who are the paradigms for the lawyer as reformer in American culture?" moderator Professor Hibbitts opened the evening's discussion by highlighting well-known and some lesser-known legal figures in a slide presentation of outstanding reformers. Among those featured were Clarence Darrow, John Doar, Nicholas Katzenbach, Thurgood Marshall, William Kunstler, Mark Lane, Sen. Patrick J. Leahy (D-Vt.), Kirk Bloodworth, Barry Scheck, Mohandas Gandhi, James Meredith and Constance Motley.

The panelists engaged in lively debate and expressed varying opinions in response to such questions as "How specifically has legal reform been understood in the American context?" "What are its guiding principles and values?" "How has legal reform been understood and represented as expressing popular will, exercising reason or realizing justice?" "Do American law schools foster reform?" and "Where does the 'lawyers' reform' take place (e.g., litigation, adjudication, legislation, public opinion and media, ethics, legal practice or technology)?" among others.

Future programs in this series will review the role of the American Lawyer as celebrity (Aug. 4, 2001), as judge (May 1, 2002), as rhetor and as citizen. ◆

Ms. Gawdiak is a writer-editor in the Law Library.

Friends Honor D'Alemberte

University President Receives Wickersham Award

By ANNE L. MERCER

The Friends of the Law Library of Congress presented the 2001 Wickersham Award for "exceptional public service and dedication to the legal profession" to Talbot "Sandy" D'Alemberte, president of Florida State University, on March 27.

In the Chamber of the U.S. Supreme Court, Mr. D'Alemberte was recognized for the diverse and important array of initiatives that he has been involved in during his career as a lawyer, state legislator, bar association official, professor and university president.

During the reception in the Supreme Court's Great Hall, Associate Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day O'Connor welcomed the group to the court and reminisced about her association with Mr. D'Alemberte. Law Librarian of Congress Rubens Medina, also welcoming the attendees, remarked that the "Law Library of Congress, which has a truly global outlook, as expressed in our collections and the diversity of our staff, is particularly pleased that the Wickersham Award is going to an individual who has demonstrated a similar dedication to the more universal dimensions of law as evidenced by his central role in founding the Central and Eastern European Law Initiative."

Mr. D'Alemberte was the president of the American Bar Association in 1991-1992 and, together with Homer Moyer, co-founded the Central Eastern European Law Initiative at that time. CEELI, a project of the ABA, is based on the principle that American lawyers can offer help in establishing human rights and effective legal institutions in the countries of the former Eastern Bloc and the former Soviet Union.

Following dinner the group moved to the court's chamber, where several friends and associates of Mr. D'Alemberte offered tributes. Robert Stein, executive director of the American Bar Association, made the opening remarks. He was followed by John T. Casteen III, president of the University of Virginia, who linked the two universities by reminding the audience that one of the founders of Florida State was Thomas Jefferson's granddaughter. The publisher of the *St. Petersburg Times*, Andrew Barnes, recalled a trying time when Mr. D'Alemberte assisted the newspaper with an important case.

Mr. D'Alemberte's co-founder in CEELI, Homer Moyer of Miller & Chevalier, tried to remember whose idea it was to create CEELI. "The truth, which you must never repeat," said Mr. Moyer, "is that it was Sandy's." Sen. Bob Graham (D-Fla.) discussed working in the Florida House of Representatives with Mr. D'Alembetre. F. Chesterfield Smith, who described both himself and Mr. D'Alemberte as "lawyers from small towns," made a humorous and engaging tribute to his long-time friend and protégé.

Following the remarks, Abe Krash, president of the Friends and master of ceremonies, presented the award, and Mr. D'Alemberte offered his thanks and gratitude for the warm remarks offered by the speakers.

Members of the dinner's honorary committee who attended included William T. Coleman Jr., winner of the 1997 Wickersham Award; Dean Katherine Broderick, David A. Clarke School of Law at the University of the District of Columbia; Dean Robert Destro, Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America; Dean Claudio Grossman, Washington College of Law at American University; and Dean Michael Young, George Washington University Law School. Dean Donald Weidner of the Florida State University College of Law was one of several attendees who made the trip from Tallahassee to attend this special evening.

Associate Justice Sandra Day O'Connor with Sandy D'Alemberte, 2001 Wickersham Award winner, at the Supreme Court

The Law Library of Congress is the largest and most comprehensive source of legal information in the world and a research center for foreign, international and comparative law. The Friends of the Law Library of Congress is a national nonprofit group that encourages awareness of and support for the Law Library. The Wickersham Award is named for George Wickersham (1858-1936), who, with other noted jurists, attorneys and scholars, conceived the Friends as a way to help build a great national law library. Wickersham was a partner in the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, a benefactor at this year's dinner.

Three additional benefactors providing major support for the 2001 Wickersham Award dinner were Congressional Quarterly Inc. and the *St. Petersburg Times*, Lexis-Nexis and West Group. Patron supporters were BNA Inc. and Dun & Bradstreet. ◆

Ms. Mercer is the executive director of the Friends of the Law Library of Congress. For more information about the Friends or the Wickersham Award, contact her at (202) 707-5076.

Rare Book Forum

Relationship of Private Collectors, Libraries Discussed

By DANIEL DE SIMONE

The relationship between libraries and private collectors of rare books was the subject of the first Library of Congress Rare Book Forum, held April 4.

The Rare Book and Special Collection Division and the Center for the Book have established this new series based on a program organized by the center and sponsored by Mrs. Charles Engelhardt in the 1980s. This new series is designed to address current issues important to the rare book community.

Nearly 200 private collectors, book sellers and librarians attended the first program, "Private Collectors and Special Collections Libraries." Interest in the topic was reflected in the fact that some librarians traveled great distances to attend, and many prominent private collectors and rare book sellers also participated.

The Librarian of Congress opened the program by expressing his hope that this new series would stimulate discussion and generate an active relationship among all members of the rare book world. He focused on the important role played by private collectors in building library collections and preserving important historical and literary artifacts for future generations. The Librarian spoke of the "collector's instinct," how it was developed and how, over time, it became refined and focused. He gave examples from his own life and suggested that collection-building was one of mankind's most basic urges. Many of these collections have benefited libraries and museums. Looking at the development of the Library of Congress holdings, he mentioned a few of the extraordinary collections built by individuals. The most notable private collection, acquired by the Library in 1815, was the personal library of Thomas Jefferson. Jefferson collected broadly and in great depth and his collecting philosophy is the basis for the Library's acquisitions policies.

Following introductions by John Y. Cole, director of the Center for the Book, and Mark Dimunation, chief of the Rare Book and Special Collections Division, the first speaker of the morning was Alice Schreyer, curator of Special Collections at the University of Chicago. Ms. Schreyer spoke on "Elective Affinities: Private Collectors and Special Collections in Libraries."

Her remarks set the tone for the entire forum by outlining the historical relationship between collectors and libraries. Ms. Schreyer focused on the years 1890 to the present, which she divided into three eras. The first was the formative period from 1890 to the end of the 1930s, when great wealth was being converted into cultural monuments across America. Men such as Pierpont Morgan (Morgan Library in New York City), Henry Edwards Huntington (Huntington Library in San Marino, Calif.) and Henry Clay Folger (Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington, D.C.) were forming huge libraries and constructing palaces to house their collections. Others from the same period were building collections and donating them to university libraries. During this period the first special-collections departments were conceived, and private collectors were courted by university administrators eager to build giant research collections.

After World War II, the second period Ms. Schreyer examines, the nature of the private collector changed, as did the institution to which he or she was so inextricably connected. The period saw the rise of the educated individual as collector and philanthropist. The modern collector had more specialized knowledge and collecting focus. Lessing J. Rosenwald, Henry W. and Albert A. Berg, Arthur Houghton, William Scheide, Tracy W. McGregor and J.K. Lilly formed significant collections that were donated, becoming part of the foundation on which university libraries built their special-collection programs. Major collectors were cultivated by institutions, and librarians were dedicated to developing programs and exhibitions that reflected the collections they were receiving. At the same time, this period saw the rise of the special collections librarian, who developed a role as collection-builder independent of the private collector. In time librarians and collectors sometimes became competitors, and by the 1970s institutions became the most dominant force in the book market. Special-collection librarians were also becoming more dependent on the growing demands of the institutions in which they worked. As their responsibilities evolved, the administration and integration of the collections became the focus of their job. Consequently, the goals of private collectors and special-collection librarians began to diverge.

The third period Ms. Schreyer discussed is the current one. The contemporary special collections department is, in most cases, a complex organization dedicated to serving its readers and ensuring the accessability of its collections. The task of the librarian or curator is no longer focused on collection development but on information input and retrieval. Formerly, the successful cultivation of collectors by rare book staff entailed an intimacy with books, usually in a setting inviting to private collectors. But the modern library complex does not conform to this model, making it more difficult for the special-collection librarian to reach out to the private collecting community. According to Ms. Schreyer, the modern library, with its special collections division dedicated to information, has alienated the private collector at the very time when the collector has become the dominant force in the formation of rare book collections.

Yet given this new reality, Ms. Schreyer believes that not all collectors have given up on special collections departments. She cites the enormous gift of the Carter Burden Collection of first editions of modern American authors to the Morgan Library and Lloyd Cotsens's unparalleled gift of his children's literature collection to Princeton. She said that at the University of Chicago there is still a strong interest in the library by private collectors, and she encouraged many of the collectors in the audience to take another look at their local special collection libraries.

She concluded by quoting from an article written by Randolph Adams in the 1950 edition of the *New Colophon* called, "How Shall I Leave My Books to a Library?" This article addressed some of the concerns of collectors about donating books to special collections

libraries and included a list of questions a collector should ask himself before making a gift: "Which library? Are you satisfied that the library understands what you are giving it? What is the record of that library with respect to such gifts? What are you doing to be sure that your books will be kept in the same condition they are now in? Are you making conditions about the disposal of duplicates, and are you sure that anyone on the staff of the library of your choice knows a duplicate when he sees one? Do you know that the library of your choice will service your books with due regard to bibliographical scholarship, physical care and the needs of intelligent readers? What provision is the library making for the expansion, growth and evolution of your collections?"

Similarly, libraries must ask themselves questions when discussing a gift from a private collector. Will the proposed gift support the institution's programs or curriculum? Will it add to or create strength to given collections? Will it stimulate research or help recruit new staff? What are the preservation consequences of the collection? Will the gift come with supplementary funds? Are the expectations of the donor reasonable?

William Reese, president of the William Reese Co., picked up where Ms. Schreyer left off, with "What Have You Done for Me Lately? Collectors and Institutions in Modern Times." Mr. Reese, a well-known book seller from New Haven, Conn., analyzed the relationship between collectors and libraries through the changing patterns in the book market. Over the past few decades private collectors have once again come to dominate the market. Large and diverse collections were being formed outside normal institutional frameworks, and as libraries continued to focus on organization rather than collection development, fewer and fewer collectors were interacting with library specialists.

Mr. Reese told how diminishing budgets, escalating prices and increasing administrative responsibilities caused many librarians to loose touch with both the market and those who participated in it. In addition, may institutions changed the emphasis of their outreach programs and began tapping collectors for money rather than for their collections. As the relationship between the two groups began to wither, many collectors simply lost interest in dealing with institutions. Simultaneously, another change was taking place. The book trade and the auction houses were taking the responsibility of educating the new collectors who were entering the market. This vital role of education, once the hallmark of many special collections libraries, had been abandoned to the book trade, a group eager to cultivate new customers by providing guidance and other assistance in the formation of collections.

Special collections librarians must dedicate more time and effort in reaching out to collectors and educating them on the benefits of special collections programs if the tradition of private collectors donating their books to institutions is to continue.

The most provocative speaker of the morning was Robert Jackson, a noted private collector from Cleveland, who took some of Mr. Reese's themes and placed them in personal context.

In "Will the Collectors of Today Be the Donors of Tomorrow?," Mr. Jackson explained his own experience as a collector and how, over the many years he has collected books, it was only recently that he began to interact with special collections librarians. For Mr. Jackson, it was the rare book trade that nurtured his interest, engaged his imagination and whetted his appetite to build his collections. One would have thought that special collections librarians would have wanted to seek out high-profile collectors like Mr. Jackson, but in his many years in the field that has rarely happened, he said. Special collections librarians must dedicate more time and effort in reaching out to collectors and educating them on the benefits of special collections programs if the tradition of private collectors donating their books to institutions is to continue.

Mr. Jackson then discussed who future book collectors would be and what they would be collecting. He said that younger people, more comfortable with computers than rare books, will need greater attention and more guidance if they are to become familiar with and passionate about rare books..

Mr. Diminuation was the moderator of the panel discussion, and he began by allowing each panelist to make a brief statement. The panelists were Selby Kiffer, senior vice president of Sotheby's, Merrily E. Taylor, university librarian of Brown University, and two private collectors, Edmond Lincoln of New York and John Warnock of San Jose.

Mr. Kiffer and Ms. Taylor reflected the institutional perspectives they represented. Mr. Kiffer talked about the auction houses and their interactions with collectors, especially those selling books. For him, the job of Sotheby's was to represent the seller and to obtain the highest price for the collection, whether the buyer was another collector, a dealer or an institution.

Merrily Taylor spoke about Brown's long history with book collectors and how the university's collections were formed by both gift and purchase. Today, much of her energy is focused on finding the resources to support the special collections staff. She said it was hard to overestimate the competition within institutions for resources.

Like Ms. Schreyer, Ms. Taylor said her staff in special collections had excellent relations with collectors.

The two remaining members of the panel differed sharply from each other in their views. Edmond Lincoln has built a collection of architecture books, books on ornamentation and engraving, and antiquarian bibliography over the past 30 years. He spoke about his long association with the Winterthur Museum Library. As a high school student, Mr. Lincoln volunteered in the library and became close to Frank Somers, the noted curator of rare books. He learned about the library's collections, the history of printing and book illustration, and most important, he learned about the vital function special collections libraries serve in the scholarly community. Because of his experience, he has maintained close ties with Winterthur and is active on one of its boards. His relations with libraries and librarians are therefore quite

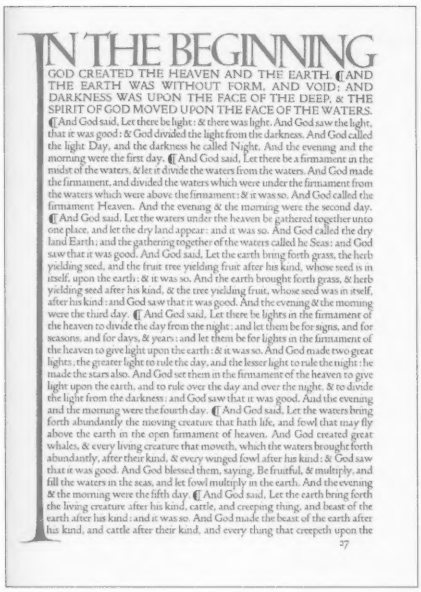
continued on page 148

World Treasures

Library Opens New Gallery of Global Collections

By CRAIG D'OOGE

"World Treasures of the Library of Congress" is a permanent rotating exhibition on view in the Northwest Gallery of the Thomas Jefferson Building, 10 First St. S.E. Exhibition hours are Monday through Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. The exhibition is made possible by a grant from the Document Company Xerox.



IN THE BEGINNING
GOD CREATED THE HEAVEN AND THE EARTH. ¶ AND THE EARTH WAS WITHOUT FORM, AND VOID: AND DARKNESS WAS UPON THE FACE OF THE DEEP. & THE SPIRIT OF GOD MOVED UPON THE FACE OF THE WATERS. ¶ And God said, Let there be light: & there was light. And God saw the light, that it was good: & God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day. ¶ And God said, Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, & let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament: & it was so. And God called the firmament Heaven. And the evening & the morning were the second day. ¶ And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place, and let the dry land appear: and it was so. And God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas: and God saw that it was good. And God said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, whose seed is in itself, upon the earth: & it was so. And the earth brought forth grass, & herb yielding seed after his kind, & the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind: and God saw that it was good. And the evening & the morning were the third day. ¶ And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, & years: and let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth: & it was so. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night: he made the stars also. And God set them in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth, and to rule over the day and over the night, & to divide the light from the darkness: and God saw that it was good. And the evening and the morning were the fourth day. ¶ And God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath life, and fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven. And God created great whales, & every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, & every winged fowl after his kind: & God saw that it was good. And God blessed them, saying, Be fruitful, & multiply, and fill the waters in the seas, and let fowl multiply in the earth. And the evening & the morning were the fifth day. ¶ And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind: and it was so. And God made the beast of the earth after his kind, and cattle after their kind, and every thing that creepeth upon the

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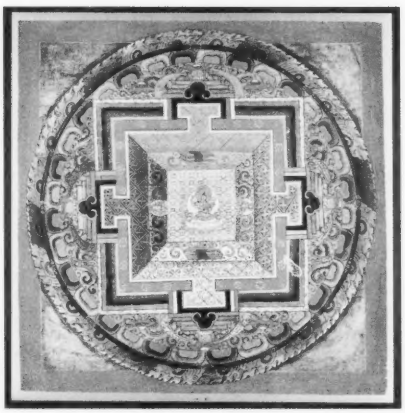


Edward Johnston designed the first page of the English Bible from the Doves Press (1903-05); a Tibetan "Mandala of Auspicious Beginnings" from the 19th century served as a teaching aid in a compilation of Mahayana Buddhist teachings.

A new permanent exhibition devoted to the Library's foreign collections, "World Treasures of the Library of Congress," is on view in the Northwest Gallery of the Jefferson Building. The rotating exhibition, with individual items changing from time to time, will explore a series of universal themes. Under the first theme, "Beginnings," the exhibition will present a wide variety of rare and unusual items that relate to the origins of civilization and culture. The new exhibition, like the "American Treasures" exhibition across the Great Hall, was made possible by a grant from the Document Company Xerox.

"This exhibition will afford the Library the opportunity to show visitors materials from every corner of the globe," said Dr. Billington. "For 200 years, the Library of Congress has been collecting items in nearly every language and format, a tradition begun by Thomas Jefferson. Now the visitor to Washington and our Web site will be able to enjoy the international collections of the world's largest library."

The exhibition is organized in three parts: "Creating," "Explaining and Ordering" and "Recording the Experience."

"Creating" presents materials under five headings: "Creation Accounts and Depictions," "First Human Beings," "Positing a State of Nature," "Societal Beginnings" and "Rule of the Law."

"Explaining and Ordering" examines how mankind has explained and ordered the universe in attempting to cope with it. This section is divided into two parts: "The Heavens," with items depicting different views of the universe, explanations of the heavens and various ways of ordering time. "Earth" showcases different views of Earth, early maps, the spiritual world, early science and children's stories.

"Recording the Experience," examines the various ways humanity has recorded and preserved the past, in written, printed and oral form.

Creating

The exhibition opens with religious texts from the traditions of Islam, Buddhism, Taoism, Judaism and Christianity. The first two pages of a 19th century hand-copied Koran are illuminated in gold, green, blue and red. In seven short verses, the "Fatiah" sums up man's relation to God in prayer. A Tibetan "Mandala of Auspicious Beginnings" was created during the same century to serve as a teaching aid for a compilation of Mahayana Buddhist teachings.

A large 12th century Chinese scroll depicts the "eight immortals," one of the most famous folk tales of Chinese Taoism. The Christian and Jewish traditions are represented by an Arts and Crafts-style Bible from the Doves Press (1903-1905); the first volume of an edition of the Hebrew Bible that was not completed because of Hitler's rise to power; an 18th century Dutch Reformation Bible; and woodcut illustrations by El Friede Abbe for lines from the Old Testament and Milton's Paradise Lost in a modern limited edition printed in Vermont.

Various accounts of creation are represented by an illustration depicting the worship of Oxalufan, the god of creation in Candomble, an Afro-Brazilian religion of Yoruba origin that combines African and Catholic elements; the poem "The Creation" by African American poet James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938); a French edition of Ovid's *Les Metamorphoses* from the 18th century; a creation myth of Japan illustrated by Hosoda Tominobu (1783-1828); a modern lithograph illustration of the Mayan view of creation; a Balinese painting from the Margaret Mead papers showing the "World Serpent Creating the World Turtle"; the 15th century *Nuremberg Chronicle*, illustrated with more than 1,800 woodcuts; a folk tale from Botswana; the first edition orchestral score of Haydn's "The Creation"; William Blake's etching of the creator at work with a set of huge

calipers; and an edition of the *Kalevala*, Finland's national folk epic from the library of Czar Nicholas II.

Images of Adam and Eve figure prominently in the section devoted to "the first people," in Albrecht Dürer's engraving of 1504, a French book of hours from the 15th century, illustrations commissioned by William Morris from Edward Burne-Jones for an edition of the Bible he planned to publish and an Armenian manuscript from the 17th century.

More exotic versions are referenced in Aristophanes' description of the first man (as cited in Plato's *Symposium*) with his circular body, who "could walk upright as men now do" or "roll over and over at a great pace, turning on his four hands and four feet," or the story of Pangu, the creator according to Chinese mythology, who created the world from his body, both of which are represented in modern editions.

A facsimile edition of a codex containing the creation myth of the Mixtec Indians of Oaxaca, Mexico, shows the primordial twins, Señor and Señora One Deer, at work with copal (a type of incense) and ground tobacco creating the Mother and Father of the Gods, while the chief Norse God, Odin, and his two brothers are seen in a modern Norwegian edition creating the first man and woman from logs found on the seashore.

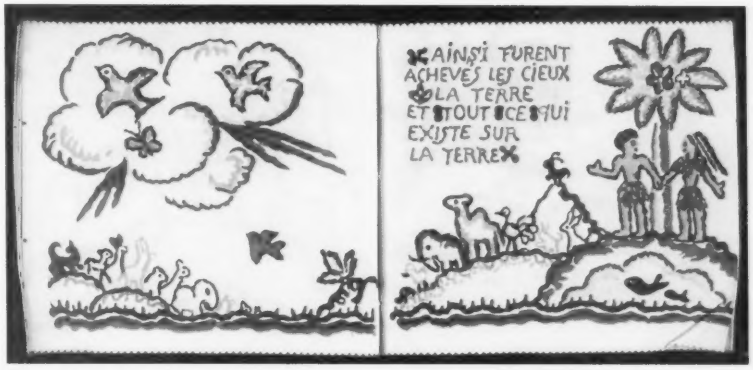
Influential speculations on early people in an abstract "state of nature" are represented by a first edition of Rousseau's *Du Contrat Social;* Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651); Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding* (1690) and a manuscript page from Freud's *Totem and Taboo*. Histories of social beginnings include a volume showing the Armenian hero Hayk entering Armenia, the first history of the Bantu people by a man of Bantu descent, the first Icelandic printing (1688) of the *Book of Settlements*, originally compiled in the 12th century with biographies that served as the basis of Icelandic sagas; as well as histories relating to the Yoruba, Hungarian and French people.

Epics and myths of beginnings include a modern edition of *Metai* (*The Seasons*) by the most important Lithuanian poet of the 18th century, Kristijonas Donelaitis (1714-1780); the Georgian epic *Vep'xistqaosani* (*The Knight in the Panther Skin*), composed by Shjota Rustaveli in the 12th-13th centuries; the *Codex Mendoza* (ca. 1541), a pictorial history of the Aztecs/Mexica that contains the first image of an eagle on a cactus, now the Mexican national emblem; a Romanian national epic ballad; a Balinese creation legend; a Mali epic of "The Lion King"; the Ethiopian story of the Queen of Sheba; and a 16th century manuscript leaf from the Iranian national epic, the *Book of Kings*, which was composed in the 10th century.

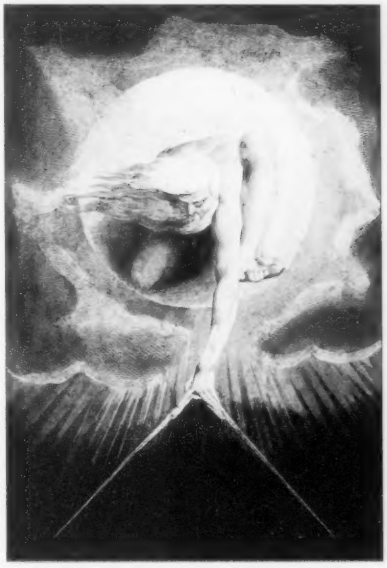
Ways that various countries have looked at their beginnings through the study of history are grouped together, including the first British national atlas (1579), the first Dutch national atlas (1622) and the first map of Mexico City, sent in a letter from Cortes to King Charles V.

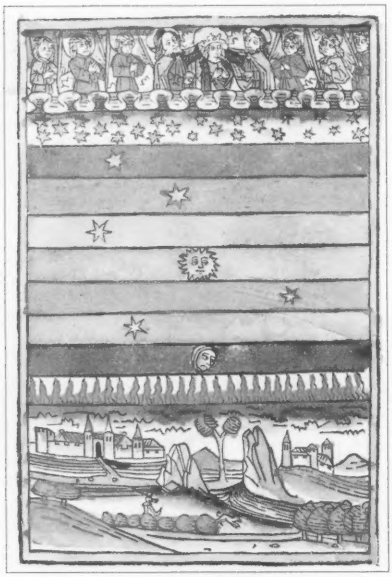
A facsimile 14th century scroll map of the Yellow River is an essential source of information on the history, geography, culture, economics and military affairs of this "cradle of Chinese culture," while another scroll, from 17th century Japan, depicts an aerial view of the mainland route from Edo to Osaka, now the route of highways and express trains in Japan. A manuscript map commissioned by Emperor Haile Selassie (1892-1975), complete with hand-illuminated photographs of himself, is also on display.

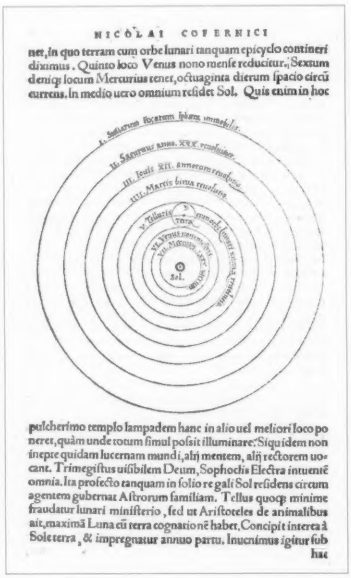
Items relating to the creation of the rule of law include the *Multaka Al Abhur*, a 16th century compilation of Islamic rules; the illuminated manuscript "Coutumes de Nor-



From *La plus vielle histoire du monde (The Oldest Story of the World)* told by a modern French illustrator, Francoise Seignobosc, 1931; William Blake's *Urizen as Creator of the Material World*, 1794; "Beresheet," meaning "in the beginning"—the first word of the first volume of a never-completed German edition of the Hebrew Bible, 1933

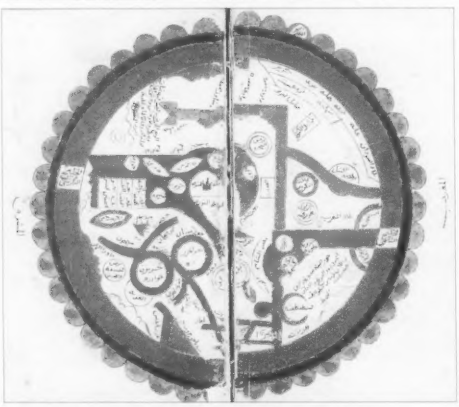




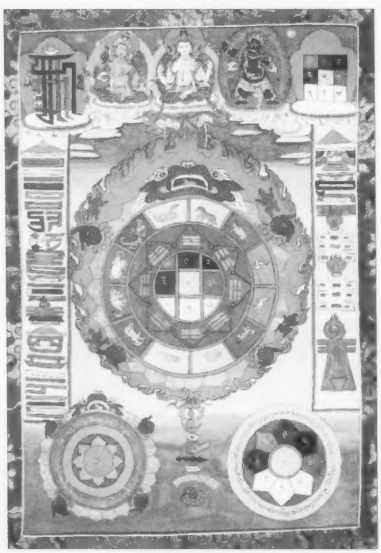

NICOLAI COPERNICI

ner, in quo terram cum orbe lunari tanquam epicyclo contineri diximus. Quinto loco Venus nono mense reducitur. Sextum denique locum Mercurius tenet, octuaginta dierum spacio circũ currens. In medio uero omnium residet Sol. Quis enim in hoc

pulcherimo templo lampadem hanc in alio uel meliori loco po neret, quàm unde totum simul possit illuminare: Siquidem non inepte quidam lucernam mundi, alij mentem, alij rectorem uocant. Trimegistus uisibilem Deum, Sophocles Electra intuentẽ omnia. Ita profecto tanquam in solio regali Sol residens circum agentem gubernat Astrorum familiam. Tellus quoq; minime fraudatur lunari ministerio, sed ut Aristoteles de animalibus ait, maximã Luna cũ terra cognationẽ habet. Concipit interea à Sole terra, & impregnatur annuo partu. Inuenimus igitur sub hac



In 1481, Konrad von Megenberg depicted the universe as a series of horizontal bands in his *Buch der Natur (Book of Nature)*; the 1543 publication of Nicolaus Copernicus' evidence that the earth revolves around the sun changed Western thought; a late-17th century map of the world by Islamic writer 'Umar bin Muzaffar Ibn al-Wardi; a 20th century Tibetan astrological "thangka" shows signs and symbols of the universe.



mandie" (1483); the "Huejotzingo Codex"(1531), a pictorial record of tribute paid by the Indians of central Mexico to Spain; a miniature manuscript of the Magna Carta from the 14th century; and a contemporary printing of the Russian "Magna Carta" that outlines rights granted to nobles by Empress Catherine II in 1785.

Explaining and Ordering

How mankind explains and orders the universe is the theme of the next major section of the exhibition. On a star-lit night, a lone figure sits in a boat with his head thrown back, gazing in awe at the heavens (see cover) in a woodcut by the American artist Rockwell Kent (1882-1971). This illustration can be viewed as an emblem for this section of the exhibition. Works from many cultures that attempt to answer fundamental cosmological questions are displayed, beginning with the astronomical theories of Levi ben Gersom written in the 14th century. A 13th century French version of the influential *De proprietatibus rerum* by Bartholomaeus is found here as well. This work preserved both medieval and classical learning for more than two centuries, including Ptolemy's scheme of the planets and Aristotle's scheme of the four elements of fire, ether, water and earth.

Descartes' *Principia philosophiae* of 1644 shows the planets carried by vortices around the sun, while another edition of Bartholomaeus shows his conception of the planets contained in horizontal bands.

The first telescopic drawings of the moon, by Galileo, are contained in a book of his published in 1655, while Petrus Apianus (1495-1552) published his version of the Ptolemaic system in a lavishly illustrated volume dedicated to Charles V in 1540. Three years later, Copernicus displaced the Earth, and man, from the center of the cosmos with the publication of *De Revolutionbus Orbium Coelestium*, which also is on view. An early armilliary sphere is contained in a Chinese book originally printed in 1461, displayed here in an 18th century edition. A woodcut of God resting on the seventh day after creating heaven and Earth, from the 15th century, was copied and reinterpreted for the next two centuries.

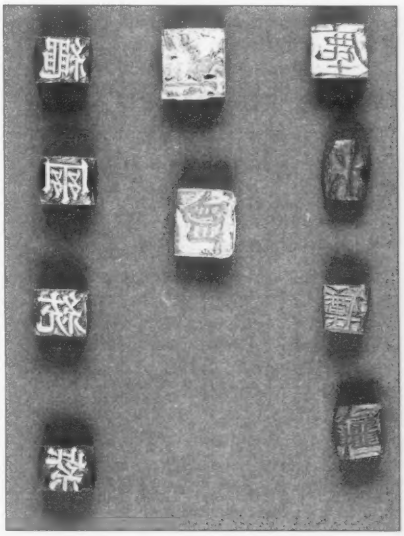
Other writings and illustrations that attempt to explain the heavens include a modern Tibetan astrological "thangka" that depicts the Bodhisattva of Knowledge as a giant tortoise, an ancient Egyptian zodiac reproduced in a Napoleonic atlas of Egypt that established the modern science of Egyptology, a 17th century Persian celestial globe, a Japanese book of observations of lunar eclipses published in 1697, a Dutch celestial atlas of 1708 and star charts from 1729 and some whimsical astronomy cards created by a British designer in 1825.

Various ways of ordering time on display include a 19th century manuscript facsimile of an Aztec calendar wheel, the 15th century *Calendarium* that began civilization's transition to the Gregorian calendar and ancient calendars from the Japanese, Balinese, Jewish and Tibetan cultures.

A selection of different views of the

Earth begins with a 15th century "T-O" map that shows the upper part of the world devoted to Asia, with Europe and Africa on each side of the "T" and all three continents encircled by an ocean. A snake keeps the Earth in place by biting its tail in a Dogon map, while the Lord of Death holds the six realms of existence in a Tibetan "Wheel of Life." A modern illustration by the Chicana Ester Hernandez depicts the Earth Mother. Other maps on display include a portolan chart of 1559, the first city atlas (the *Civitates orbis terrarum* of 1572-1618) and a 1482 edition of Ptolemy's *Cosmographia*.

The spirit world is represented by 17th century illustration of an alchemist; an amulet to protect women in childbirth from *Sefer Raziel* (*The Book of Raziel*) (1793), a popular book of practical kabbalah; an Akuaba doll carried by pregnant women in Ghana; a magic bowl from seventh century Mesopotamia that was buried in the foundation of a building to trap evil powers; and oracle bones from the Shang Dynasty (1766-1123 B.C.) that are engraved with the earliest forms of Chinese handwriting.



Specimens of the earliest known movable type, Chinese characters used in Korea in the 1230s; this cuneiform tablet from Mesopotamia, 2039 B.C., is one of the earliest examples of writing.

Great scientific treasures include Newton's *Principia Mathematica* (1687), Hooke's *Micrographia* (1665), Darwin's *Origin of Species* (1859), a 17th century copy of an Arab work on science and alchemy by Al-Tughra'i, Vesalius's *De humani corporis* (1543), a manuscript page from 1410 showing the astrological symbols linked to parts of the body, a survey of Chinese herbal medicine, a popular book on science (*The Work of Tobias*) by the physician Tobias Cohen (1652-1729), the first illustrated medical text and an English edition of the work of the Swedish botanist Linnaeus.

"Why?" is one of the most frequently asked questions by children, and a collection of books known as "pourquoi tales" from the Library's collection of children's literature answer such questions as "Why mosquitoes buzz," "How the giraffe got such a long neck" and "How the spirit of the sun came to man."

Recording the Experience

The final section of "World Treasures" presents a sampling of rare artifacts, writings and printings relating to the way man has captured his "beginnings," from the earliest example of writing housed in the Library of Congress (a cuneiform tablet from 2039 B.C.); one of the earliest examples of musical notation in the world, on a Tibetan manuscript; the Library's oldest example of Chinese printing, a Buddhist sutra dated A.D. 975.; the earliest known movable type, Korean metal type cast in the 1230s; and the first book printed in the Western Hemisphere, a Mexican catechism from 1543.

The exhibition will be on view indefinitely, with objects rotating throughout the year. An sampling of the exhibition may be viewed online at **www.loc.gov/exhibits**. ◆

Part of a collection of *hyakumanto dharani* (1 million pagoda charms) commissioned by Japanese Empress Shtoku between 764 and 770. Printing on these three strips of rice paper is the second oldest extant example of printing in the world.

Mr. D'Ooge is a public affairs specialist in the Public Affairs Office.

'A Petal from the Rose'

Drawings by Elizabeth Shippen Green on Display

By MARTHA H. KENNEDY

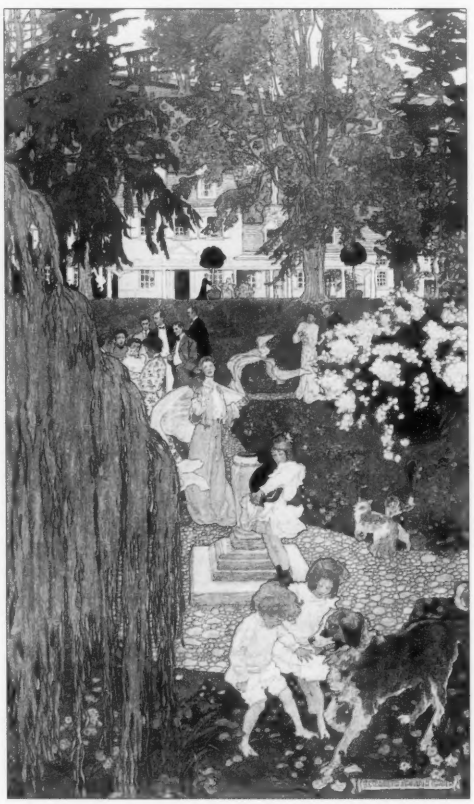
"A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green," opens June 28 in the Swann Gallery of Cartoon and Caricature in the Jefferson Building and will remain on view through Sept. 29. Hours for the exhibition are 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday through Saturday.

Life Was Made for Love and Cheer (1904), a beautiful watercolor by illustrator Elizabeth Shippen Green (1871-1954), is singular among many she created, for it contains allusions to concrete and intangible elements vital to her as an artist and a human being. In this complex scene she depicts herself, her equally gifted colleagues and house mates Jessie Willcox Smith and Violet Oakley, and other friends enjoying one another's company amid the blooming grounds of the Red Rose Inn, one of the homes that the three artists shared. The title, taken from Henry Van Dyke's poem published opposite the image in *Harper's Monthly*, mirrors the artist's positive approach to her life and work.

Green achieved remarkable success as a professional illustrator during America's golden age of illustration, especially given how competitive the field was at that time. Winning an exclusive contract with *Harper's Monthly* in 1901 immediately elevated her into the select company of famed illustrators such as Edwin Austin Abbey and Howard Pyle. This was an impressive accomplishment in an era when male illustrators received most such choice offers. Such recognition also enabled her to become one of the better paid professionals of her day. As one of the celebrated artistic triumvirate known as "The Red Rose Girls," Green and her friends Smith and Oakley became guiding luminaries for the growing number of women illustrators who emerged at the turn of the century. Her work shares similarities with that of other women in the profession, but it stands apart in its scope, quality and originality.

"A Petal from the Rose: Illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green" consists of selections from more than 140 of Green's original drawings for *Harper's* and rare bound volumes that include her work. The exhibition highlights outstanding examples that also suggest the breadth of her accomplishments in the field of illustration.

Born into an old Philadelphia family, Green was encouraged in her artistic interests by her father, who had studied art and worked as an artist-correspondent during the Civil War. She attended private schools in Philadelphia, then studied with Thomas Anshutz and Robert Vonnoh at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art from 1889 to 1893. In 1894, when she pursued training with Pyle, possibly the most gifted American teacher of illustration, Green met Smith and Oakley, with whom she became lifelong friends. She published her first drawing at the age of 18 in the *Philadelphia Times;* this illustration accompanied "Naughty Lady Jane," a poem she wrote about a child and her doll. Ambitious and hard working even when very young, Green took on professional assignments while still a student, making pen and ink drawings of women's fashions and illustrations for children's stories, then advancing to line and halftone illustrations for *St. Nicholas, Women's Home Companion* and the *Saturday Evening Post.* She credited Pyle with teaching her the importance of imagining, then realizing the dramatic moment key to illustrating a narrative text.



***Life Was Made for Love and Cheer*, 1904**

For 14 years Green and her two friends shared studio homes, most notably at the Red Rose Inn and Cogslea, both outside Philadelphia. In these places she found the conditions that encouraged her to flourish artistically—large living and studio spaces, gardens and countryside, and personal and professional support from her companions. The stunning landscape backgrounds often seen in her drawings visually echo the grounds and gardens of these homes. *Life Was Made for Love and Cheer,* created while they lived at the Red Rose Inn, celebrates the happy, privileged life the three artists had together. The Red Rose Girls enjoyed unique bonds of friendship that intertwined the personal and the professional. All three took part in group exhibitions in Philadelphia at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and the Plastic Club (the first viable women's art organization in the United States.) They also posed for and aided one another with constructive criticism of their work. In addition, Green collaborated with Smith on several projects, including two illustrated calendars for Bryn Mawr College and *The Book of the Child*, the latter originally self published as illustrations for a cal-

***The Wind Blowing Off the Glacier, Fluttering Her Gown*, ca. 1910; *Once More the Herald Set the Trumpet to His Lips and Blew*, ca. 1911**

endar, then reprinted as a book by the New York publishing house of Frederick A. Stokes in 1903.

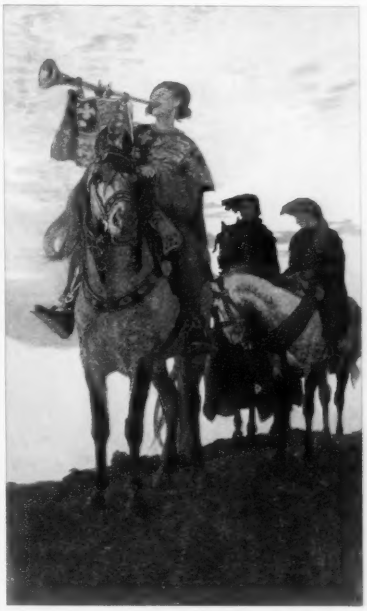
Green advanced professionally through her own efforts, however. One of her drawings reproduced in "Modern Pen Drawings: European and American," a special winter 1900-1901 issue of *The Studio*, published in London, marked the first international notice of her work. In 1905 she received the Mary Smith prize awarded by the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Art for the best painting by a woman, saw some of her best illustrations published in the book *Rebecca Mary* and had more than 40 of her drawings published by *Harper's*.

Like many women illustrators of the period, Green often depicted mothers and children, especially early in her career, her drawings for *The Book of the Child* showing "modern" children absorbed in playtime occupations being one example. *Harper's* specially commissioned her to do a series of drawings in 1905 called "The Mistress of the House," without any accompanying text. In these images she presents a romanticized vision of domestic life, featuring a beautiful young mother engaged in daily pursuits such as trimming roses, taking tea, perusing books in her library and playing with her children. Her colorful, asymmetrically balanced compositions remind one of a world like that seen in paintings by Mary Cassatt.

Though Green's career initially traced a path typical of many women illustrators, it diverged markedly as she matured artistically. In her work for *Harper's* she primarily portrayed adults in diverse dramatic situations, milieus and moods. Drawing mainly in charcoal, sometimes combined with watercolor, and occasionally with oil, she illustrated stories set in historical periods, as well as romances, poetry and books. Several memorable images show young women in highly varied natural settings—balanced in a moonlit treetop (*So Haunted at Moonlight…*), seated beneath a massive tree in vibrant daylight (*Giséle*) or windblown and silhouetted against a majestic alpine mountain (*The Wind Blowing Off the Glacier …*). Her classic image of a young nobleman and his herald on a hilltop (*Once More the Herald Set the Trumpet …*) evokes the splendor and pageantry of past ages and recalls similar subjects treated by her teacher Pyle.

This artist's rare ability to conceive and incorporate complex landscape views into her drawings distinguishes her from her contemporaries. In *The Journey* (1903), for example, a young boy in a railway car sits quietly, entranced by the arresting scenery that passes by. The contrast between his still form outlined and rendered in subdued colors and the vivid spectacle of green hills, fields and clouds that become castles, underscores the transforming power of the child's imagination. Green stages a poignant but humorous scene between Rebecca Mary and her pet rooster within a blossoming, vine-covered arbor opening onto a beautiful garden with beehives, trees and hillside stretching beyond. In such scenes her own experience living at the Red Rose Inn and Cogslea, with gardens and countryside nearby, contributes to her creative process.

Green also stands apart from typical women illustrators in that she persuasively depicts figures of different ages in varied narrative situations. In an illustration for "The Flowers," the story of an aging florist raising an orphaned boy, Green's emphasis on the contrast between the old man's



bent form and the upright forms of the boy and rosebush enhance the dramatic impact of the scene, a moment of discovery. A later pen-and-ink drawing (*Welcome, Said the Old Man …*) shows an older man and a middle-aged man in a landscape setting. Though one extends his hand to the other, the two are separated by space in the center of the drawing. The vista of river and hills in the distance between the figures heightens this impression of physical separation, implying a psychological or even spiritual gulf between them. Green makes use of distancing space, restrained facial expressions, gestures and landscape backgrounds to evoke moods that suggest psychological drama in such scenes. In this respect she rivals, perhaps even surpasses, her teacher Pyle.

In another look at *Life Was Made for Love and Cheer*, other formal features that typify Green's style and approach can be seen. Using a slightly elevated viewpoint, she builds the composition with alternating dark and light zones; green masses of trees, flower beds and hillsides play off against lighter zones of figures on graveled walks, the house and evening sky. Large masses balance outlined forms and all combine to form a beautiful, decorative whole. Critics of Green's era praised her decorative style and original compositions, seen to advantage in this scene in which decisive, elegant lines emerge from massed

The Journey, ca. 1903

forms and reflect the aesthetic of Art Nouveau. The artist's tendencies to employ unusual vantage points and subtle use of color, also seen in this image, further lend her work a distinctive character.

Green's marriage in 1911 to Huger Elliott, a professor of architecture, pulled her away from Cogslea, the last home she shared with her friends. The only one of the three to marry, she maintained close friendships with Smith and Oakley. Despite moves occasioned by her husband's career, she continued to be a prolific artist, making drawings for *Harper's* as late as 1924, illustrations for numerous books, graphic art for popular organizations and causes and advertisements. The 1922 edition of *Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare* contains some of her finest book illustrations, a striking black-and-white ornamental title page and other elements of exquisite black-and-white decoration. She also created imaginative illustrations for an abecedarius with nonsense verse by her husband, which was published in 1947. Ambitious and enormously productive from the early days of her career, Green established her own place as one of the most sought-after women illustrators of popular literature during the golden age of American illustration.

The Red Rose Girls lived during an era when illustrated periodicals such as *Harper's* provided a major form of entertainment for the literate public and illustrators enjoyed a status comparable to that of celebrities. Although Green received recognition from her peers comparable to that accorded Smith and Oakley in their lifetimes, her work has received less attention than theirs, perhaps because it does not lend itself easily to neat classification. Smith's imagery, on the other hand, fits into the well established tradition of woman illustrators' work that focused heavily on children, mothers and subjects from children's literature. Oakley moved away from illustration to become a notable muralist and creator of stained glass art. Green, no less accomplished, no less prolific, perhaps possessed greater originality as an artist. The range of imagery she created for *Harper's* and a variety of books eludes defined categories and renders her atypical among women illustrators.

Noted authority Henry Pitz observed that, during its golden age, illustration became admired and appreciated internationally as one of the most distinctively American forms of art. Well aware of this artistic legacy, William Patten, art editor for *Harper's* in the 1880s and 1890s began a multiyear effort in 1932 to form a collection of works from this important era for the Library of Congress. He did so by soliciting gifts from living artists or their descendants and acquired drawings by more than 200 American illustrators who were professionally active from 1870 through the first World War. The resulting collection, known as the Cabinet of American Illustration, consists of approximately 4,000 drawings by some 250 artists and represents an invaluable resource for the study of the nation's most influential illustrators. In response to Patten's request, Green gave 127 of her drawings to the Library's Cabinet of American Illustration in 1933. The exhibition draws heavily from these examples of Green's work, which hint at the richness and complexity of illustration at its popular peak and number among the Library's treasures of graphic art. ◆

Ms. Kennedy is a curatorial assistant for the Swann Collection of Cartoon and Caricature in the Prints and Photographs Division.

Rare Book
continued from page 141

strong. He is an active donor and advocate of informed giving by collectors to special collections libraries.

John Warnock became a collector when he realized that the great books of science and technology could actually be purchased. Fortunately for him, he earned enough to build a library of books by Copernicus, Galileo, Newton, Locke and other influential Western European innovators. Although highly educated, he had never set foot in a rare book library and had never had a conversation with a special collections librarian. The realization of how fortunate he was led him to apply his own technical skills to making facsimiles of the great books of Western civilization available to a general public. He created a company called Octavo to produce digitally formatted reproductions of books from his own library and from the collections of the Library of Congress, the Folger Library and other institutions.

Mr. Warnock's view of libraries and their special collections divisions was not as generous as Mr. Lincoln's. He was of the opinion that libraries consumed books, but were loath to make them available. He was also extremely concerned that if he gave his books away they would be lost, mistreated or even sold as duplicates.

As a final remark, Mr. Cole announced that the speeches of the morning session would be published by the Center for the Book. Plans for the next Rare Book Forum in October were announced (subject to be determined), and the forum scheduled for April 2002 will commemorate the 50th anniversary of Lessing J. Rosenwald's gift of the Giant Bible of Mainz to the Library of Congress, with Christopher de Hamel of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, as the main speaker. ◆

Mr. Simone is curator of the Lessing J. Rosenwald Collection in the Library of Congress.

Tracer Bullets

New Subject Bibliographies Available

The Library's Science, Technology and Business Division has published several additional subject bibliographies in its "Tracer Bullet" series. Not intended to be comprehensive, these compilations are designed—as the name of the series implies—to put the reader "on target."

Diabetes Mellitus

Diabetes Mellitus updates the division's previous diabetes bibliography (1986) and emphasizes patient information. Diabetes mellitus is a disease characterized by the body's inability to produce or use insulin properly, resulting in high levels of blood glucose. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 15.7 million Americans have diabetes. Of these, 5.4 million are not aware that they are diabetic.

There are four types of diabetes mellitus. Type 1 is caused by autoimmune, genetic and environmental factors; the body produces no or extremely low levels of insulin. In Type 2, the body cannot produce enough insulin; Type 2 is associated with several risk factors, including family history, obesity, age and ethnicity. The third type occurs during some pregnancies, but disappears once the pregnancy is over; women who have had "gestational" diabetes in the past are more likely to repeat with subsequent pregnancies. Type 4 has surgery, drugs, malnutrition or infection among the causal factors. Complications of diabetes include hypertension, heart attack, stroke, circulation problems, kidney failure and blindness.

Vitamins and Minerals

Vitamins and minerals are important components of human nutrition. Although specific vitamins were not discovered until the 20th century, the effects of nutritional deficiencies were recognized much earlier. The term "vitamine" was first proposed in 1912 by Polish chemist Casimir Funk; it was shortened to "vitamin," and as vitamins were identified over the following decades, they came to be viewed as essential elements in maintaining good health and in treating diseases of deficiency.

Synthesized vitamins became widely available and were increasingly added to foods and sold as tablets and capsules. The one-a-day vitamin and mineral supplement, introduced in 1940, quickly gained widespread popularity, especially in the United States, where by 1997 an estimated half of all Americans were taking a supplement on a regular basis. Today we recognize approximately 13 vitamins or vitamin groups, as well as seven major minerals and 10 trace elements.

Sports Medicine

Interest in sports has expanded and changed since the first Tracer Bullet on sports medicine was published in 1979. Sports medicine is no longer limited to treating the professional athlete. Today, children start playing sports at a very early age and with greater intensity than their parents did. Title IX of the Higher Education Act of 1965 has encouraged participation in sports by girls and women. More people are physically active throughout their lives, and there is increasing interest in recreational sports at all ages.

The bibliography covers a broad range of topics, from prevention to the assessment and treatment of injuries, from physical therapy and alternative medicine to nutrition, drug use and the psychological aspects of injury. Sports medicine information can be specific for the age of the athlete (youth, adolescent, adult) as well as for gender. Publications are available for professional clinicians, trainers, coaches, parents of athletes and for athletes themselves.

These new publications are free and may be obtained by writing to the Science, Technology and Business Division, Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540, or by telephoning (202) 707-5664. A list is available of many other Tracer Bullets on timely subjects in science and technology.

For those with Internet access, all Tracer Bullets published from 1989 until several years ago, as well as selected older Tracer Bullets, can be read on a Web-mounted full-text database, SCTB Online, which can be reached at **memory.loc.gov/sctb** or from under the Science Reading Room home page at **www.loc.gov/rr/scitech**. The three items announced here will be added to the database in a short while. ◆

New Publication Features Cold War Military Archives

The Department of Defense has published *The Open House Collection: Documents from the Military Archives of Former Warsaw Pact Countries in the Library of Congress.* Washington, D.C.: Historical Office, Office of the Secretary of Defense; and Joint History Office, Office of the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, 2000. 113 pages.

The compilation contains papers presented at the Conference on Cold War Archives in the Decade of Openness sponsored by the Department of Defense and the Library of Congress. The conference, held at the Library of Congress on June 28-29, 2000, highlighted the microfilm document collections of the Defense Department's Open House Program, deposited in the European Division of the Library and open to the public for research. These military archives come from Hungary, Poland and Romania.

The Library's European Division has a limited supply of copies. To request one, send your mailing address in an e-mail message to **grha@loc.gov**.

Additional information on these military archives can be found on the Library's Web site at **www.loc.gov/rr/european/specproj.html**. ◆

News from the Center for the Book

State Centers Meet for 'Idea Exchange'

"I'm completely surprised and absolutely thrilled," said Colorado Center for the Book Executive Director Chris Citron when she heard that Colorado had won the 2001 Boorstin State Center for the Book award, which includes a cash prize of $5,000.

The presentation of the Boorstin Award was a highlight of the Center for the Book's 12th annual state center "idea exchange day," held at the Library on April 30. Representatives from 39 affiliated state centers and the District of Columbia participated in the all-day meeting. On April 28 the national awards ceremony was held for the "River of Words" environmental poetry and art project, and a dinner for state coordinators on April 29 was hosted. Project meetings were held on May 1.

Other highlights were recognition of the two most recent state centers, West Virginia and Alabama; the welcoming of 13 state center coordinators or representatives who were attending the meeting for the first time; lively discussions about current projects and administrative "lessons learned" during the past year; and a presentation of reading promotion ideas by visiting regional librarians from Russia.

During a reception for participants that included representatives from the American Library Association and the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies (COSLA), Librarian of Congress James H. Billington pointed out a unique feature of the day's discussions: "Many, if not most, people in Washington, D.C., work hard to sell you their ideas; the Center for the Book instead takes an honest interest in learning about and especially in sharing your ideas."

The Boorstin Award is supported by an endowment established in 1987 by Daniel J. Boorstin and his wife, Ruth, when Dr. Boorstin retired as Librarian of Congress. It has been presented annually since 1997 to recognize and support achievements of specific state centers. Previous Boorstin State Center Award winners have been Florida and Nebraska (1997); Vermont and Oklahoma (1998); Virginia and Missouri (1999); and Washington and Alaska (2000).

Dr. Boorstin, who established the Center for the Book in 1977, presented the award to Chris Citron on April 30. The Colorado Center for the Book was recognized for the completion of the renovation of its headquarters, the Thomas Hornsby Ferril House in Denver; hosting of the awards ceremonies for the River of Words and Letters About Literature projects at the Governor's Mansion; hosting and organizing the first regional meeting of Western state centers for the book; and for its continuing role in organizing and sponsoring the Rocky Mountain Book Festival and the Colorado Book Awards.

Fern Underdue

Chris Citron, executive director of the Colorado Center for the Book, which won the 2001 Boorstin State Center for the Book award, shares an article about the Colorado center with Librarian of Congress Emeritus Daniel Boorstin, the award's donor.

In his opening report on "the state of the Center for the Book," Director John Y. Cole noted the continued growth of both the affiliated state center network, which with the recent additions of West Virginia and Alabama now totals 42 states and the District of Columbia, and the reading promotion partnership network, which includes more than 90 national educational and civic organizations.

Fern Underdue

Jean Trebbi (right) has been coordinator of the Florida Center for the Book since it was established as the first affiliated state center in 1984. Marcie Cate has been coordinator of the New Mexico Center for the Book since it was created in 1996.

Fern Underdue

West Virginia and Alabama, the two most recent state center affiliates, were recognized at the April 30 state center meeting. Center for the Book Director John Cole (left) talks with Jennifer Soule of the West Virginia Library Commission and Allen Cronenberg and Jay Lamar of the Auburn University Center for the Arts and Humanities. The West Virginia center works closely with the West Virginia Humanities Council; the Alabama Public Library Service is a major partner in the Alabama center, which is located at Auburn University.

"I'm especially gratified by the increasing interest of state humanities councils and academic institutions in our endeavor," he said, pointing out that five state centers—Maine, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada and Tennessee—are now located in humanities councils and that six others—Alabama, Arizona, California, Idaho, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—are hosted by major universities. He reminded state centers that their affiliation with the Library of Congress must be renewed every three years and that applications from the 10 state centers due for renewal in 2001 must be received by Dec. 1. He also reported that during the past year the Center for the Book had published two books, both distributed by Oak Knoll Press: *A Handbook for the Study of Book History in the United States* and *Library History Research in America*.

Mr. Cole announced that first lady Laura Bush had agreed to be honorary chair of "Telling America's Stories," the Library's national reading promotion theme for 2001-2003. Cosponsored with the American Folklife Center, the campaign will take advantage of recent Library initiatives such as America's Library, a Web site for children and families (**www.americaslibrary.gov**), the new Veterans History Project (**www.loc.gov/folklife/vets**) and the Local Legacies project begun last year as part of the Library's Bicentennial celebration (**www.loc.gov/bicentennial/legacies.html**). "Telling America's Stories" is the seventh national reading promotion campaign undertaken by the Center for the Book since 1987.

Center for the Book Program Officer Maurvene D. Williams, who oversees the development of the center's Web site and its state center affiliates network, provided the next update. She described the continuing expansion of the Web site's content and use (30,300 transactions handled in March 2001 compared to 27,200 in March 2000) and introduced two compilations about state affiliates being distributed at the meeting. The first, the spring 2001 edition of *The State Centers for the Book Handbook* (36 pages), contains background information about the state center program, profiles of the state centers, a list of state center projects by topic, guidelines for establishing state centers and suggested state center activities and a subject index. The second compilation, *State Center Highlights 2001: What's Happened Since Last Year's Meeting?* (23 pages) supplements the first and contains a topic index.

During the morning sessions, guest speakers and state center coordinators made brief presentations about partnership projects in which state centers are participating or in which they might be interested. The presenters and the projects were: Virginia H. Mathews, the Viburnum Foundation/Center for the Book Family Literacy Project; Maggie Dietz, Favorite Poem Project; Cathy Gourley, Letters About Literature; Pamela Michael, River of Words; Sandy Dolnick, Literary Landmarks; Phyllis Ayers and Deborah Hocutt, the Virginia Reads and All America Reads projects; Sally Anderson, the Vermont Center for the Book's "Mother Goose" projects; Thomas Phelps, National Endowment for the Humanities; and Lee Bricetti, the activities and projects of Poets House.

For information about Center for the Book projects and publications and the state affiliates program or for copies of *The State Centers for the Book Handbook* and update, contact the Center for the Book, Library of Congress, 101 Independence Ave. S.E., Washington, DC 20540-4920; telephone (202) 707-5221; fax (202) 707-0269; or visit the center's Web site at **www.loc.gov/cfbook**. ◆

The annual *State Centers for the Book Handbook*, compiled since 1994 by Center for the Book program officer Maurvene Williams, contains information on and guidelines for the state centers.

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